

AH SIN IN GEORGIA.

A Spruce and Intelligent Mongolian Wins a White Wife.

And Other Rat-Eaters Try to Follow  
Example, With Poor Success.

True History of the Recent Troubles  
at Waynesboro.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., June 16.—The recent

of the great party of thirty-five to thirty-six, the theophoric name of the village, and the name of the chalets of this village deepens the interest in the civil case for \$30,000 damages now pending in the Federal Court at Savannah. While much has been written about the matter, the inside facts have never been known. The following is a record of them now may not be devoid of interest.

Several years ago White Lo Chou, a Chinese and intelligent Mongolian, made his appearance in August, where he opened a noodle shop upon which was displayed the usual Chinese signs. One of these attracted a good crowd of customers. He not long before the showed Lo Chong found he was not ready to enter a store and do a more pretentious business. With tasteful paperings he made his new store resemble a hotel. Then he gathered a crowd of customers from the people of the city. Custom came from the country as well. Among these was a Chinese merchant interested in the sprightly young man. He was Mr. Fieber of Burke County, Georgia, and he was a very well connected person. He had a daughter, a pretty, bright young girl, 15-16 whose father the Chinese sought for gifts of bon-bons. Noticing her father's interest in the Celestial, he became aroused also.

months flew by and the maiden threw on the wretched girl a new mantle of interest into love. The lady visited her curious son in town quite often and during, for the first time, she was not so much attracted and repulsed by the girl's features. When matters proceeded, Lord ama-  
nasing him to build a cozy cottage, and becoming the wife of a taiden. He knew of no better place to visit than the Celestial Empire, and he was not Mr. Fuleher, in turn, was glad to welcome an intelligent citizen of the Celestial Empire, who could be of use to him in his travels. He was so lordly ways of the mandarins, and quote for "In these English ecclesiastical passages from Councils, the Emperor of China, who had been demanded the hand of the fair Miss Fuleher, had been so much attracted by her beauty, that he first took to the proposition, but judging her marriage better than other possible alliances, he had decided to marry her himself. Mr. and Mrs. Lo Chong settled down to love in a cottage under the shades of the aristocratic garden of the South Sea Islands. The frequent of the marriage is the fact that on application made for the license, Ordinary Law marriages between the races being forbidden, the Emperor had decided to give the girl a legal authority, the ordinary decided that the girl was not a man of color within the meaning of the code of the country, and that was necessary paper. All this happened about 10 years ago.

Now, how comfortably fixed, Lo Chong took for congenial company, and induced others to follow the number of his guests, who came to seek the fortune. August, 20, the day of the slaughter of the new-comers, Ah Sing and Lu Kuei, the two Chinese, who had been married to a "Molcanic wife" as well as a good trans-

[illegible]

One curious feature of the Chinese trading system is that the goods are sold on credit, never in. Go from store to store, and every shop or business will be met and transacted until the time is reached when the goods are cashed and slung of the shoulder, Ah Sing will indicate when he is off elsewhere.

**EATEN BY A BEAR.**

**The Supposed Fate of a Boy Who Was Lost Looking for Roots in the Woods.**

ST. CINCINNATI, June 16.—A boy, whose name is George C. Beiden, said Beiden and his little boy went into the woods to pick raspberries. Having obtained some the father sent his little boy to get more. The boy did not return. Beiden rushed in the direction where they came, but saw no trace of the boy. He found tracks in the woods, and it is supposed the boy was carried off and eaten.

**A BOY SENTENCED FOR LIFE.**

**To End His Days in Prison For Drugging Another Lad to Death.**

HORTON, Tex., June 16.—Harmon Adams, a twelve-year-old negro boy, was today sentenced to the penitentiary for life for committing a atrocious crime. On the 25th of last April, Adams was arrested on the charge of drugging another boy under the impression that the boy of the neighborhood were going to lynch him, while playing with him. Adams had taken the subject of the

being one of the party, tied a rope around Nelson's waist and pulled him up to the top of the pommel of the saddle and rode rapidly dragging Nelson through the prairie until he was dead. Nelson took the train for this place, and he was captured.

**AND STILL THEY COME.**

**Twenty-Two Thousand Immigrants Land in New York This Week.**

NEW YORK, June 16.—Twenty-two thousand people have arrived at Castle Garden during the week ending today. This number is about 50 per cent in excess of the arrivals of immigrants for the first half of the month of June of the present year. At Castle Garden said this afternoon:

"The tide of immigration to this country during the past fifteen days of the present month has surpassed that of the same period of the year 1901. June 1 showed a great falling off from the corresponding period of last year. I therefore did not expect the present month to show such a large increase in the present month thus far. We should probably average 20,000 arrivals per week during the remainder of the month. The increase of the present tide of immigration is the result of the fact that the season is now open to our shores. More than three-fourths of the

who have been landed since January 1 were approximately 100. The United States Coast Guard cutter was intended to settle upon land in the West.

The steamship Puila, from Bremen, landed 60 immigrants today, and the Castalia, from Gibraltar, landed 100.

**Against the Civil Rights Act.**

ATLANTA, Tex., June 17.—In the United States Court Thursday an opinion was rendered in criminal prosecution under the civil act of Congress of March, 1875, for a penalty of \$5,000, against the State of Texas, for the arrest of a car on the Houston & Texas Central railroad. Nineteen similar cases were also disposed of. The court held that the act of Congress was unconstitutional; the charges alleged were cognizable by the State tribunals only; also that the act was an infringement on the rights of the several States.

**Driven Insane by Lightning.**

During a recent thunder shower a young lad at Ipswich was bereft of his reason by a flash of lightning. He was sitting on a fence when the flame came fell to the floor, and, while taking up, her reason had fled. For the next day she lay in a stupor, and when she awoke she had no sense, since, but has not regained her senses fully.











## DONALD DYKE AGAIN.

Last week Donald Dyke, the Boston detective, began what he claims to be his most thrilling story. It is entitled:

## THE BEACON-STREET PUZZLE.

OR,  
UNRAVELLING A TANGLED SKEIN.

The Story of Donald Dyke's Casing Case.

## SEE SEVENTH PAGE.

Another New Story Nearly Ready

## A NEW OFFER.

In the seventh column a new offer of fourteen months to each single subscriber, sent by himself or through a postmaster or agent, is announced. This is done in compliance with the request of many patrons, who believe that they can secure many single subscribers during the summer months with so favorable terms. As the offer now stands, every subscriber, whether his name is sent singly or in a club, will receive THE GLOBE fourteen months, and every postmaster and agent will be allowed the usual commission. Subscribe for fourteen months, if possible; otherwise, subscribe until January, 1884, for only fifty cents.

## NAMES OF CHECKER PLAYERS.

We should like the name of every checker player in the United States, that we may send sample copies of THE GLOBE. No checker player can afford to do without THE GLOBE, which has a checker department edited by the champion of the United States, Mr. Charles F. Barker. Will checker players kindly send on a postal card the addresses of their friends?

## HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, for only \$1.00; six copies for only \$5.00.

All subscriptions should be sent by postal order, registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston, though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two or three cents.

To change immediate attention and prompt answers all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State.

Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full.

Every notice to discontinue should give the town and county and State to which the paper is being sent.

All copies lost in the mails will be duplicated free of expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be registered.

All exchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "Look Drawer 5220, Boston, Mass."

Sample copies are free.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary Advertising 20 cts. per line. About 8 words average a line. Editorial Notices 50 cts. per nonpareil line. Discounts 5 per cent. on \$100; 10 per cent. on \$200.

An English dress reformer in a recent speech intimates a wish that Mr. Worth might be drowned in the Seine. This alleged lady must make the great man-dressmaker smile. He has amassed a fortune through the follies of the weaker sex. His victims have it in their power to ruin his business, but so long as they are foolish enough to cry for new and expensive styles of dresses he and his kind will flourish. When women cease to love luxury in dress George Franks Train will be monarch of the world.

A year ago Secretary Chandler reported to Congress that the wooden screw steamer "Alaska," which has cost the country \$1,377,471, was condemned to engine in battle with an enemy of the same general classification. The bureau of construction, steam engineering and equipment reported her in first-class condition, not requiring the expenditure of a single cent. Two days ago Secretary Chandler announced that the Alaska is old and useless, and will be sold for junk. Has the Alaska gone to rot within a year, or is the rottenness in the department presided over by Mr. Chandler?

General Crook has thoroughly performed his part of the work of subjugating the Chiricahuas and making life safe in Arizona, but all his achievements will be ineffectual if the government fails to finish the work promptly. The Government has been to turn Indian murderers loose upon reservations as fast as the soldiers brought them in, and the result has been what might have been expected—more outbreaks and murders. It is the obvious instances of departure from this time-honored custom, notably in the Modoc case, may be found a suggestion of the only course that can give permanent satisfaction. The Apache must be made to realize that the government has the power to punish them for their misdeeds, and that willingness to return to a reservation and eat government beef is not sufficient expiation for the murder of white settlers. The work of General Crook and the lesson he has given the savages will be utterly thrown away unless followed by the meting out of stern justice to at least the leaders of the marauding bands.

A lady who chances to be a resident of Pennsylvania, and who also wants to be a lawyer, has been taking the law course of the University of Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia North American comments upon her case and strongly recommends that she should not be admitted to the bar. This liberal and progressive journal argues that it would be inexpedient to admit her, because the bar is greatly overworked now, and there will be little inclination to take any more. It will tend to increase the "competition." Verily, here is a new view to take of the case of women lawyers. Their chances of admission to practice, according to this logic, should rest upon the number of lawyers who are already endeavoring to get fame and sustenance in that way, rather than upon ability and qualifications. But the North American does not state the proportion of lawyers to population that should close the legal doors against feminine knockings. But why does not our shrewd and brilliant Philadelphia contemporary apply its argument to the dozens of young men who are annually made lawyers in its State? To be consistent it ought to demand that the bar be closed against them in order to keep down the stress of competition. It is hardly fair to direct the full force of such a powerful argument against a single solitary female.

The story told by Dr. J. M. Schley of New York, concerning a patient named Long Island Home, indicates that a Governor Butler is badly wanted in that neighborhood. Dr. Schley visited the institution by request of friends of one of the patients, and finding that the patient was neglected and improperly treated, he expostulated with the house physician. The superintendent objected to his saying anything about the house physician, and attempted to eject him. A scuffle ensued, and then half a dozen keepers rushed in and beat Dr. Schley in a most brutal manner, and while he was lying on the floor unconscious the superintendent jumped on him and battered his face in a horrible manner. Dr. Schley's face bears witness to the brutality of the assault, but, strange to say, he has been arrested on a charge of assaulting the superintendent. A man named Lowden, it is said, is visiting physician at the Long Island Home, what treatment must the poor insane inmates be subjected to? Such revelations concerning the management of private mad houses are frequent enough to warrant the prompt adoption of some method of reg-

ulating them. A thorough investigation of this private asylum business should be made in every State. The results would astonish some people.

"As there is now little or no trouble in Ireland and the pauper classes of that country, with the assistance of the English government, are being removed to the United States, it is noted that the agitation will end." A "gentleman well-informed on English affairs," presumably attached to the British legation, is reported as having said this to a correspondent. In that one sentence is exposed the whole policy of the British government regarding Irish affairs. It makes paupers by robbing the Irish people of their land and labor, and when the impoverished peasants cry out in despair the most Christian government hangs the able-bodied and ships the helpless to America. This is the trouble in Ireland suppressed. The remedy for the agrarian discontent is devised by the wise and benevolent statesmen of England is eviction by starvation.

## THE MURDERED INFANTS.

One of the most horrible revelations thus far in the Tewksbury investigation was drawn out Wednesday from Dr. Lathrop, the resident physician, one of the principal witnesses for the defense. His testimony shows, if it shows anything, that the infants in that institution were deliberately starved to death.

He says he asked the trustees to allow the wet nurses in the institution to nurse the infants, but that they would not permit it because "they wanted the system changed." In other words, they wished to have the infants transferred to some other institution, and desired to bring that change about by running the death-rate up to such a frightful figure that the board would be obliged to stop sending infants there to be taken care of.

Think of it, people of Massachusetts! Think of it, mothers! Deliberately starving infants to death in order to force a change of system! And all this in the nineteenth century and in the State of Massachusetts. The exposure of such horrors is "besmearing the fair fame of the Commonwealth," and the executive who has dared to do this, and the trustees who have allowed it to be done, are sneered and blazed at for his noble work by "the better classes of society."

The Governor who has brought these horrid crimes to light is the man whom Harvard College attempted to punish for his deeds by refusing him a degree, while she conferred it upon the very men under whose administration these atrocious deeds were committed.

Who has insulted the Commonwealth? Governor Butler, who exposed the horrors of Tewksbury's slaughter-pen, or Harvard College and the journals which have attempted to howl him down? There is no longer any room for declaring that the testimony is perjured. It is given by one of the chief witnesses for the defense. He had suggested a way to save the lives of the infants, "but he brought it about," because he was so confident and the trustees "wanted to change the system"—wanted to make death so certain that no infant should be placed in their charge.

But let the Journal and the Herald and the Springfield Republican and Harvard College continue to uphold Tewksbury's horrors. Better that the Potter's field be filled with murdered infants than credit Governor Butler with any deed of good.

## NATURE'S REMEDIES.

Dr. Felix M. Oswald contributes to the Popular Science Monthly an article on the "Remedies of Nature," which persons of consumptive tendencies might profitably peruse. Lung diseases, he says, are caused by lack of lung-food, which is pure air, and can be subdued only by out-door exercise. An old campaigner, says Dr. Oswald, would laugh at the idea of colds being taken in the open air. He knows they germinate in close bedrooms and flourish in musty beer shops, but vanish in the prairie wind. Lung parasites do not thrive upon a fresh air diet. Plenty of exercise and proper nutrition will prevent pulmonary disease. But the writer of "Nature's Remedies" most strenuously insists that people should get rid of the night-air superstition and enjoy the blessing of an airy bedroom. In families cursed with the night-air superstition, which has been founded with misanthropy they prefer to lie in bed and dislike to sleep near an open window. But in a single month that aversion can be changed into a decided predilection, till the cool breath of the night wind becomes a chief comfort of a good night's rest. When the thermometer is not too low, open all the windows and be content with nothing less than a thorough draught. When it gets colder, close the windows and let the cold do the disinfecting, but do not forego the exercise out of doors in any season. In the dog-days which are coming plenty of air in the bedroom will be found a luxury and a preserver of health more efficacious than the nostrums ever invented. Get rid of the night-air superstition if you don't want to die in the forenoon of life.

## MORAL MANAGEMENT VS. MEDICINE.

The world is full of sick people, and it has long been a recognized fact that a large percentage of invalids have deliberately violated the laws of health. Volumes upon volumes have been written upon the prevention of disease, yet tens of thousands of people are today taking medicines. It is obvious to the most cursory reader, however, that the medical literature which has been written for the last twenty-five years and that which is now being published have undergone a great change so far as the methods of treating disease are concerned. A striking and useful illustration of this fact is to be found in the recent writings of Dr. Andrew Clark of London, and also in a pamphlet entitled "Ethical Therapeutics, or the Treatment of Disease by Moral Management vs. Drugs and the Medical Literature of the Nineteenth Century," which has been published in the New England Medical Review, was written by Dr. Waterhouse Niles, M. D., of Worcester, and is attracting the attention of students of medicine because of its able and sound deductions. It was awarded a prize on Wednesday last by the Massachusetts Medical Society under the provisions of the will of the late Dr. C. B. Follen. The author uses the term "Ethical Therapeutics" in the sense of medical therapeutics, because in the former moral principles and the laws of ethical sciences are involved, while in the latter the articles of the materia medica are the agents. He holds that any system for the treatment and cure of disease, in order to have a permanent existence and be generally recognized, ought to be able to show, both in its theory and practice, that it is founded upon rational and immutable truths, not subject to whim, fashion or caprice. It must be founded upon established truths and principles that are universally known to reason and philosophy, if treatment of disease is ever to take the precedence of empiricism. The author shows, by indisputable evidence, that the functions of the physical system and the operations of the mind are independent, and cites with the system of treating, and the action in health and disease. The truth of his premises will hardly be questioned by any thinking person. In fact the influence of health upon the moral nature of man is not only recognized by physiologists, it is so palpable as to enter largely into the administration of the law in dealing with criminals. The converse is also true. The special influence of morals upon health cannot be denied. It is evident to the most careless thinker that habitual vice leaves its impression upon the features, very sensibly affecting the physical conformation, and that the operations of the passions can be seen in their effects upon the nervous system. While these principles have long been recognized, they have not been systematically applied to the treatment of disease. Physicians frequently resort to what may be termed moral management when the materia medica proves ineffectual. Change of scene, novelty, occupation of the mind, control of ideas by various means are prescribed in cases which drugs cannot cure, but this method of treatment has not been reduced to a science. Dr. Niles says, "The most important of the general principles of moral management have for their object the education, control and regulation of the moral faculties, the passions and emotions, and are applicable to disease in general, whatever they may be and wherever they may be found."

While not ignoring the efficacy of drug agents in certain emergencies and special diseases, the author contends that the practice of medicine

cannot be termed a science, inasmuch as the experience of centuries has not supplied a satisfactory explanation of the *modus operandi* of any one medicinal agent. His hope is that the principles he advocates, once clearly perceived and adopted, may serve as a basis for a rational and philosophical science of therapeutics, infuse new life into this much-abused art, and revivify and animate it with a living and rational soul, guiding and directing it with an intelligent eye and a practical, definite object, and, perchance, with scientific accuracy, in all those cases where rationality is indicated.

## NOT GUILTY!

The Star route conspirators, for so will Brady, Dorsey & Co. be regarded by the people of this country as long as any memory of them remains, have been set at liberty by the verdict of an incompetent, if not a corrupted, jury, after a tedious and grating six months trial. The verdict "not guilty" puts them beyond the reach of justice and makes legally honest men of them, but it does not wipe out the fact that the United States was defrauded to the extent of millions through their actions. That a Star route conspiracy did exist, and that the ring grew rich on stealings, most people firmly believe, and their belief is founded upon evidence. That evidence was not presented, and distorted during the trial and so enveloped in legal sophistries and cunning attorneyisms as to be utterly unintelligible to the twelve sleeping stupids in the jury box is by no means incredible. So far as absolute, logical justice is concerned, it could have been arrived at with equal certainty by pitching up a copper, barring the slight advantage the defense might have gained by ringing a bell at two o'clock on the court.

The jury was apparently composed of ten block-heads—more or less open to suspicion of being also knaves—one prodigious fool and one common drunkard, and their verdict is the result of a lovely combination of incompetency and delirium tremens. The trial concludes with a shameful burlesque on the jury system. A juror who has been for six months under the influence of drink, and whose friends who practiced these arts on him, has his whiskey ration stopped, and then he is filled up with brandy and set up in the box to pass upon questions which able attorneys have wrangled over for months. How much intelligent consideration of evidence and logical deduction from arguments could be expected of a man who ought to be in an infirmary asylum? It is a question that the jury system is not calculated to answer.

Who has insulted the Commonwealth? Governor Butler, who exposed the horrors of Tewksbury's slaughter-pen, or Harvard College and the journals which have attempted to howl him down? There is no longer any room for declaring that the testimony is perjured. It is given by one of the chief witnesses for the defense. He had suggested a way to save the lives of the infants, "but he brought it about," because he was so confident and the trustees "wanted to change the system"—wanted to make death so certain that no infant should be placed in their charge.

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## CONVICTED OF TREASON.

One man owned a dynamite factory and three other men with whom he was acquainted were found travelling between London and Birmingham, carrying nitro-glycerine in rubber bags. A fellow of disreputable character, who acknowledged having performed this service in order to obtain his information, testified that some of these men had met in a New York saloon and discussed the propriety of blowing up Parliament buildings. Upon this evidence a jury of twelve men found that these four men, "within the United Kingdom and without, did compass, devise and intend to deprive and do deprive our Most Gracious Lady the Queen from the style and honor of royal name of Great Britain and of the United Kingdom, and to levy war against her, in order to compel her to change her measures and counsel, and in order to intimidate and overawe both houses of Parliament, and such intentions did utter and declare by divers overt acts and deeds."

And then the lord chief justice sentenced the prisoners to penal servitude for life. They will be sent far enough away to ensure the safety of the medical literature which has been written for the last twenty-five years and that which is now being published have undergone a great change so far as the methods of treating disease are concerned. A striking and useful illustration of this fact is to be found in the recent writings of Dr. Andrew Clark of London, and also in a pamphlet entitled "Ethical Therapeutics, or the Treatment of Disease by Moral Management vs. Drugs and the Medical Literature of the Nineteenth Century," which has been published in the New England Medical Review, was written by Dr. Waterhouse Niles, M. D., of Worcester, and is attracting the attention of students of medicine because of its able and sound deductions. It was awarded a prize on Wednesday last by the Massachusetts Medical Society under the provisions of the will of the late Dr. C. B. Follen. The author uses the term "Ethical Therapeutics" in the sense of medical therapeutics, because in the former moral principles and the laws of ethical sciences are involved, while in the latter the articles of the materia medica are the agents. He holds that any system for the treatment and cure of disease, in order to have a permanent existence and be generally recognized, ought to be able to show, both in its theory and practice, that it is founded upon rational and immutable truths, not subject to whim, fashion or caprice. It must be founded upon established truths and principles that are universally known to reason and philosophy, if treatment of disease is ever to take the precedence of empiricism. The author shows, by indisputable evidence, that the functions of the physical system and the operations of the mind are independent, and cites with the system of treating, and the action in health and disease. The truth of his premises will hardly be questioned by any thinking person. In fact the influence of health upon the moral nature of man is not only recognized by physiologists, it is so palpable as to enter largely into the administration of the law in dealing with criminals. The converse is also true. The special influence of morals upon health cannot be denied. It is evident to the most careless thinker that habitual vice leaves its impression upon the features, very sensibly affecting the physical conformation, and that the operations of the passions can be seen in their effects upon the nervous system. While these principles have long been recognized, they have not been systematically applied to the treatment of disease. Physicians frequently resort to what may be termed moral management when the materia medica proves ineffectual. Change of scene, novelty, occupation of the mind, control of ideas by various means are prescribed in cases which drugs cannot cure, but this method of treatment has not been reduced to a science. Dr. Niles says, "The most important of the general principles of moral management have for their object the education, control and regulation of the moral faculties, the passions and emotions, and are applicable to disease in general, whatever they may be and wherever they may be found."

## EQUINE EVOLUTION.

The remarkable speed shown by Maud S. and Aldine last Friday afternoon would not have been considered as among the possibilities of trotting a few years ago. Mr. Vanderbilt drove his pair of world-famous trotters, the pair which were the Gentlemen's Driving Park in 2:15, reaching the half in 1:05, making the fastest double-team time on record, and astonishing the horse owners and sporting men who witnessed the performance and held spot watches. What the ultimate limit of speed attainable by trotting horses may be, it is impossible to predict, but it is safe to say that the records will yet be lowered by many seconds under the system of training, development and selection which has been perfected within the last few years.

The trotting gait was not much encouraged until the early part of the present century, and when Boston Blue made a mile in three minutes, in 1818, the achievement was considered almost marvellous. In 1824 the record was lowered to 2:40 by Tom Gait, and in 1826 the record of trotters gradually increased until, in 1859, Flora Temple measured a mile with her hoofs in 2:10.4. Then came Dexter, eight years later, with a record of 2:17.4, and in 1874 the famous Goldsmith Maid trotted her mile in 2:14. In 1881, Maud S., the fastest horse living, spun around a mile track in 2:10.4, and her trainer is ready to wager that he can now drive her at still greater speed.

Professor Brewer of the Yale Scientific School has made a study of the speed of trotters, and from his tables it appears that while in 1859 there was but one horse in the world that had trotted in 2:25, in 1882 there were 495 with that record, an increase of seventy-six over 1881. Less than twenty years ago there was not one 2:10 horse in the country, but now there are more than 5000 that record. Professor Brewer calculates that the rate of increase has produced 1684 horses with a 2:30 record in 1882, and the same formula will give about 10,000 such in the year 1900. A writer in Science, using Brewer's tables as a basis, estimates that the increased rate of speed will result in a two-minute gait in 1907,

but it is clear that mathematical calculations are not content to determine that question. The appearance of a phenomenal trotter next year might upset and scatter to the winds all such formulas. The increase in the number of fast horses may be calculated with approximate accuracy perhaps, but the appearance of a single record-breaker cannot be foretold by mathematical means. Science might as well attempt to predict the exact date of the next eclipse, or the exact date of the next earthquake, or the exact date of the next volcanic eruption, as to predict the appearance of a phenomenal trotter next year.

If trainer Blair knows what he is talking about and does not misrepresent the case, the scientific person will find his figuring confounded very soon. Blair says it is no uncommon thing for Maud S. to trot the last quarter in thirty seconds, and he is confident that the mare can be driven a mile in two minutes within this year if properly handled. This may seem a rash prediction, but it is not as incredible today as the prediction of 2:10.4 would have been twenty years ago. The limit of development of the trotting gait can be only guessed at, but it does not appear wholly absurd to guess that it may in time become as natural as the running gait, and perhaps as fleet. The process of selection for the trotting horse is the same as that of the trotting horse by developing the muscles most brought into play and gradually eliminating whatever interferes with the action and stretch of limb, until there will be as marked a difference between the horse of a hundred years ago and the horse of the future as there is now between a cart horse and a Kentucky thoroughbred.

## THE TROUBLE AT ANDOVER.

Andover has been in commotion again. When the nomination of Dr. Newman Smyth to a professorship in the seminary was rejected last year, because he would not subscribe to the creed, the victory then was given to the conservatives, and for the time it looked as if the creed was to be accepted and taught in its narrowest, most literal interpretation. But during the anniversary of last week the victory went, as it must always go, to the liberal, progressive side of the controversy. The trouble is whether "the associate professors" of the seminary, who are chosen by the founders agreed and upon which they placed the institution, is to receive exact interpretation and unvarying meaning, or whether each member of the faculty, when he subscribes to the creed, can give it that meaning and interpretation which to his own mind seems right and proper.

And over the question Andover Theological Seminary has been convulsed during the last week. It is a question of the faculty, of the professors, of the trustees, of the founders, of the founders' heirs and Harris, in their inaugural addresses said plainly that they are of the "new departure," as the liberals are called. And the warmth with which their addresses were greeted showed equally plainly that the visiting alumni were with them. On the whole, it has been a week of victory for liberalism in religious belief.

It is a question of the result has been such. Had Professor Davis's view, that the professors are required to teach every doctrine specified in the creed with strict interpretation, obtained, it would have been a death blow to the seminary. As it is, its influence is so much less relatively than it was forty or fifty years since, that the present trouble is a mere tempest in a teapot by the side of what such a difficulty would have created. Now it is a question of the result has been such. Had Professor Davis's view, that the professors are required to teach every doctrine specified in the creed with strict interpretation, obtained, it would have been a death blow to the seminary. As it is, its influence is so much less relatively than it was forty or fifty years since, that the present trouble is a mere tempest in a teapot by the side of what such a difficulty would have created. Now it is a question of the result has been such. 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